

## FARM AND GARDEN.

GOOD FOR OLD COWS.

It has often been a cause of astonishment to me why so many farmers that are pretty smart in things generally relating to their profession seem to use no care or judgment in selecting and caring for their milk cows. I remember hearing a story to the effect that Washington kept no cows, and did not make enough butter for family use. I suspect Aunt Chloe and Uncle Joe could have told why. I know of some people who ought to have butter to use and to sell, judging from the number of cows they milk; yet they do not—and why is it? The answer may be briefly summed up as follows: Poor stock, poor feed, no care in keeping their cows from the storms and cold of winter. The difference between a good and poor cow is not generally appreciated, and the market price generally determines the amount of milk a cow ought to give, which is a poor way of estimating her value. My father once bought four cows, for which he paid \$5, \$8, \$12, and \$15—in all \$40. He put them in charge of a German, who returned one-half the net profits, so that they cleared themselves the first year, and did better every year for four years, when they were sold for \$100—on account of poor care, feeding, and warm winter quarters. My own experience is, that two cows, well fed, and cared for, serve us as well as four formerly did, cared for as cows usually are. Besides I now save the care and capital invested in two cows, and at least the feed of one. It will take two cows half cared for to produce as much butter as one well cared for, at double the expense, and certainly ruinous to the farmer. It is evidently a fact, that sooner or later, the American farmer will learn to produce more at less expense. The interest now being taken by the best and most prudent and thinking farmers throughout the country, is one of the most cheering signs that an improved and better grade of milk-fed stock that has so long held a prominent place in the American dairy trade. The Jersey and Alderney are fast displacing the common stock of milkers, and our prominent stock raisers are deserving of the gratitude of every intelligent farmer, for the great benefit they have conferred on the people of America, be they producers or consumers.—*Car. Rural World.*

### A PLATE FOR FRIENDLY BIRDS AND INSECTS.

Mr. Snyder's bill, which was introduced into the lower house of the legislature, to create a bureau of agriculture and statistics, contains one important omission, which we hope will be supplied. The bill sets forth that the proposed commissioner, among other things, shall have under his special charge the study of different insects that are injurious to the various crops, plants and fruits of this state; and he shall, at various times, as he shall deem it proper, issue circulars as to the probable mode of their destruction.

The bill should go further, and require the commissioner to conduct such information as he can, of the insects, birds, etc., that baffle the farmers by destroying noxious insects.

It is just as important that the friendly insects should be protected, as that injurious ones should be destroyed.

The bill, moreover, will fail in its mission, if some provision is not made by which the trifling white man of the town or the idle negro can be prevented from creating the havoc he does among the small birds.

It is probable that, but for the industry of the woodpeckers, one-fourth of the corn crop would annually be ruined by the worm that is found in the end of the ear just as it is maturing; and yet one of these vagabonds on the plea of "going a-hunting" will slay a dozen or more useful birds in a day.

A majority of our small birds are destructive to insects that destroy crops or fruit. They should have a legislative protection. There are many insects that do no harm themselves, but, on the contrary prey upon the injurious ones. The little lady-bug, for instance, destroys the larva of the Colorado potato beetle, that at one time threatened to ruin the potato crop of the country. There are many other insects just as useful to man. It should be the duty of the commissioner to give the farmer information, by which he may distinguish friend from foe. He should also point out the means of protecting the friendly insects. The farmer and his boys, as well as field hands, should know that the man is a friend, which destroys hundreds of injurious vermin, and they will not then crush him, when with almost intelligent look, he holds up his two hands in supplication.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

### HARROWING WHEAT IN SPRING.

The advantage of harrowing wheat thoroughly in the spring, as soon as the ground becomes dry enough to prevent the horses from sinking into it, is known to many farmers who have practiced it, but is unknown to the majority.

Wheat is usually sown in September, left there, subject to all the storms of rain and snow, and the dry weather in succeeding spring, until after the wheat is harvested. In consequence, the land becomes in May and June nearly as hard as a meadow. At a season of the year when the plants are in the greatest vigor of growth, the land is so hard as not to give one-half the nourishment it would if kept mellow by any process.

Suppose, for instance, corn should be planted in the fall, under similar conditions with wheat, and that the winter did not injure it; and that it were left without cultivation of any sort until harvested; it is evident that the yield would be diminished over half; in fact, the yield would probably be so light, and poor as to be almost worthless.

Now, wheat, by many experiments in its cultivation by hand in England, shows great sensitiveness to cultivation as corn; the yield, by careful hand cultivation, being increased to sixty, and, in some instances, eighty bushels per acre.

Now, a thorough harrowing of wheat in the spring, in a very inexpensive manner, performs the cultivation nearly as well as when done by hand.

If the crust formed by the winter rains and spring rains is thoroughly broken, and the ground to the depth of two or more inches well pulverized, the effect upon the wheat is almost like magic.

It starts into the most vigorous growth, and, in a few weeks has nearly or quite doubled in size the wheat not harrowed.

In pieces of wheat which have come under the writer's observation, which were harrowed in strips, that is, one strip not harrowed at all, and other strips on each side thoroughly harrowed, in the early part of June, the harrowed wheat stood fully one foot higher than the unharrowed at each side, and in every way was strikingly ranker and more vigorous.

Mr. Robert J. Swan, of Rose Hill farm, Geneva, N. Y., who has heavy clay lands, says he has harrowed his wheat for four years with the Thomas harrow, and finds the yield to be increased fully ten bushels per acre. Byram Moulton, of Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., harvested from fifty acres 1,600 bushels of wheat,

His neighbors only obtained about ten bushels per acre. The only difference in land or treatment was that Moulton's wheat was thoroughly harrowed with the same implement in the spring and his neighbors' was not.

The effect produced by harrowing barley and oats, after they have obtained a growth of four or five inches, is equally as marked. I have observed many instances where fully twenty bushels per acre increase in consequence of thorough harrowing was obtained.

These facts and many others of similar character show clearly the great profit which farmers may derive from a thorough cultivation by harrowing of wheat, oats, barley and other small crops.—*Our Country Gentleman.*

### SEASONABLE RECIPES.

RICE BATTER CAKES.—Mix one fourth wheat flour to three-fourths of rice flour; add a little salt; raise and bake as buckwheat cakes.

INFANT'S FOOD.—Mix the rice flour with cold milk and stir it into boiling milk until the proper thickness; sweeten with loaf sugar.

ROSE MUFFINS.—To one quart of sour milk add three well beaten eggs, a little salt, teaspoonful of soda, and enough rice flour to thicken to a stiff batter. Bake in muffin tins and flavor to taste.

RICE SPONGE CAKE.—Three-fourths pound of rice flour, one pound white sugar, ten eggs; beat the yolks with the sugar and flour together a little at a time; follow: White, one; colored, five hundred!

ROLLED JELLY CAKE.—One cup sugar, one cup flour, three eggs, one tablespoonful of sweet milk, half teaspoonful soda, essence, etc. Beat sugar and eggs slightly, then put all together and beat thoroughly.

COCOANUT CANDY QUICHE MADE.—Grate the meat of a coconut, and having ready two pounds of finely sifted white sugar, the beaten whites of two eggs and the milk of the nut, simply mix all together, and make into little cakes. In a short time the candy will be dry enough to use, and found to be as good as if boiled.

HOT STICK.—Butter the size of an egg, half cup of milk, yellow of two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one fourth teaspoonful of pepper, small level teaspoonful of dry mustard and three tablespoonsful of vinegar. Put the butter into the skillet with the fine-cut cabbage and the other ingredients, and stir all the time until the cabbage heats well through.

CRACKERS FOR INVALIDS.—One quart of flour, two eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar. The eggs and sugar must be beaten well together. One large spoonful of butter and lard, mixed to be rubbed well into the flour. Mix all together, and beat long and well. Roll out as thin as a wafer, and prick with a fork before putting into the oven to bake.

MUD CHINAWAY.—Take a very thick solution of gum arabic and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture is of proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the chinaware and stick them together. In a few days it will be impossible to break the article in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it durable.

LEMON PUDDING.—Yolks of four eggs and one whole, nine tablespoons of granulated sugar, juice of two lemons, and the grated rind of one; three pounds of milk crackers soaked in one tumbler of milk, mix and bake; then beat the whites of the four eggs with four tablespoons of powdered or fine granulated sugar, and spread and put in the oven to brown.

GERMAN CRISPS.—Two cupsful sugar, one cupful butter, three eggs, and the rind and juice of one lemon. Mix thoroughly, either with a spoon or the hand, adding sufficient flour to make them thick enough to roll out; roll very thin, and cut in small cakes with a cutter, after placing in the pan rub the tops with egg, and sprinkle with white sugar. Two eggs are enough for the tops of the cakes. They only require a few minutes to bake.

COCONUT CAKE.—Four cups of flour, three of sugar, one cup of milk, five eggs, beaten separately (save the whites of three for icing), one cup of butter, two teaspoonsful of cream-tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, the half of a coconut grated and put into the cake, the other half put with the whites of three eggs and half cup of powdered sugar, with a little orange water or lemon juice for the icing; bake the cake in jelly-pans; when done, spread the icing between and on top; put in the oven for a few minutes.

SUNDAY USEFUL HINTS.—A few drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water will clean house plants from lea in a very short time. If mosquitoes or other blood-suckers infest our sleeping rooms at night, we unbuckle a bottle of oil of nutmeg, and these insects leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash thrown into their holes, or mixed with meal and scattered in their runs, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and store-room free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance to any part of your dwellings, saturate a rag with cayenne in solution and stuff it into a hole, which cannot be repaired with either wood or mortar; no rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.

INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—The total number of Indians in the Dominion is returned at 91,291. Of these 15,000 (roughly speaking) are in Ontario, 11,000 in Quebec, 25,000 in Manitoba and the southwest territories, 5,000 in Rupert's land, and 31,000 in British Columbia; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick "each containing less than 2,000, while Prince Edward's island only contains 300. These figures, especially those relating to the unsettled and semi-nomadic tribes of the northwest, can only be taken as somewhat approximating truth. With regard to these latter, no attempt can be made to compare their numbers, for all such statistics must necessarily be of little value. But in the more settled provinces some approach to accuracy may be reasonably looked for, and so we find that among the Ontario tribes the increase during the past year is noted as 200, and the decrease as 12; in Quebec the increase is 22 and the decrease 12; in Nova Scotia the increase is 16 and the decrease 4; in New Brunswick the increase is 24 and the decrease 35.—*Toronto Mail.*

"WELL, sir, what does ha-i-r spell?" Boy—"don't know." "What have you got on your head?" "Boy (scratching). "I guess it's a musketeer bite."

### POLITICAL POINTS.

NINETEEN of the thirty-seven states in this country have democratic governors. At the Hampton soldi's home, lately, Gen. Martindale, in talking to the veteran boys in blue, spoke kindly of the confederate soldiers, and the veterans cheered the sentiment. Every time a thing of this kind occurs, it ruins a whole speech for Mr. Morton.

PRESIDENT STONE of the Mississippi senate, who has been made governor by the resignation of Adams, is described as a conservative gentleman. Sixty years a senator and a high-toned gentleman, he would soon pardon a negro raper for \$9,000, but then he isn't a son-in-law of Gen. Butler.

CHICAGO TIMES: Belknap's \$20,000 looks sickly by the side of the little present of \$1,500 that Robeson made to Jay Cooke & Co. out of the public treasury. To compare the two together, the learned speaker said that it was a false notion to suppose that there was a contest between religion and science, but it was undoubtedly a fact that between christianity and certain theories of the more modern schools there was such a contest, and it was one which it was to attempt to reconcile. One or the other side must be right. Either the bible is a fiction or these theories of the modern scientists were fictions without any support in fact. All attempts at compromise were mischievous, and the assertions of the scientists should not be met with the counter assertion that all theories which are contrary to the teachings of our religious system are, of course, false. All these mischievous theories of modern science were dispelled by ancient art. An object of art being shown, the student of art at once asks, "When was it made?" Who made it?" and applying the well known rules of art he can answer these questions by the object itself. He knows, first, that some one made it, and you should try to convince him that it made itself, or was produced by a process of evolution, he would say you were crazy, and if what the modern scientist calls the works of nature are the works of art, then the rules of art apply to them. The student of art in all ages had recognized that the creation was the work of a divine artist, and to him had consecrated their noblest works, and the great master of art itself was the master artist, God. In seeking for the origin of man, there was no other safe guide except art, and the art student was the only authority for the ancient history of man, and the modern student was confronted by the indisputable facts of art, which show that at a period less than five thousand years ago the entire race of man upon the earth consisted of a small number residing somewhere in the western part of Asia. The evidences given by the modern scientists as to the extreme antiquity of the race should be received with great caution, because in every instance where the art student has been called upon to examine these evidences they have been found to be defective. Mr. Prince then traced the coining of money back to its oldest known source, and from this back through the time when metals by weight were the standard of value, and anterior to that when the lamb was the measure of exchange—the record going back to 5,000 years—and his conclusion being that then men were few and lived near together and did not need any money. With the same result he traced the history of language back, and finally the history of pottery, in each case the trace becoming lost about 2,500 years before Christ.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

White Rads.....7 Colored.....1  
DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.....4  
White Rads.....12 Colored.....4  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
White Rads.....12 Colored.....4  
Total white Rads.....31  
Total colored Rads.....9

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE GOLD CHINAWAY.—Take a very thick solution of gum arabic and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture is of proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the chinaware and stick them together. In a few days it will be impossible to break the article in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it durable.

MR. PRINCE.—Yolks of four eggs and one whole, nine tablespoons of granulated sugar, juice of two lemons, and the grated rind of one; three pounds of milk crackers soaked in one tumbler of milk, mix and bake; then beat the whites of the four eggs with four tablespoons of powdered or fine granulated sugar, and spread and put in the oven to brown.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of the democratic party, and that it will rally with them to it will be easy to bring back the government to its constitutional moorings, reform its administration, reduce taxation and expenditure, state, national and municipal, unite industry, and cut loose from the parochial classes who now cling to the government and make use of it to prey upon the interests of the people.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAINE, having been nominated for vice-president of the United States by the friends of labor, in New York, has written a letter declining the honor, and assuring the friends that the very issue they seek to make in the presidential canvass is one sought to be made by the great body of